Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 22, 1826.

[NO. 459.

IX.]

...AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
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...SEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per ...e first, and 30 cents for each succeed... Advertisers are requested to state ... insertions desired, or they will be con... ...ger orders, and charged accordingly. ...the Editor must be post paid.

...n of Washington.—One Reuben ... Virginia, owed the General a... While President of the United ... of his agents brought an action ...ney; judgment was obtained, an ... issued against the body of the ... who was taken to jail. He had ...able landed estate, but this kind ...y cannot be sold in Virginia for ...ss at the discretion of the per... ...ad a large family, and for the ...s children, preferred lying in jail ...his bond. A friend hinted to him ...able Gen. Washington did not ...ving of the proceeding, and ...the well to send him a petition, ...ment of the circumstances. He ...the very next post from Phila... ...fter the arrival of his petition in ...brought him an order for his im... ...lease, together with a full dis... ...d a severe reprimand to the a... ...having acted in such a manner. ...ter was, in consequence, restored ...mily, who never laid down their ...ight without presenting prayers ...ather "beloved Washington." ...r children smiled upon the labours of the ...family, and in a few years, Rouzy ...the exquisite pleasure of being a... ...the 1000. with the interest at the ...as truly great man. Washington ...him that the debt was discharg... ...replied, the debt of his family ...ge of their country and preserv... ...parent could never be discharg... ...the General, to avoid the pleasing ...ger of the grateful Virginian, who ...ly denied, accepted the money— ...ver, to divide it among Rouzy's ...which he immediately did.

...rom the Little Falls Friend.

...One.—A friend, who is well ...ed with the fact, has given us the ...information: A young man nam... ...port, aged about 19, and a resi... ...West Brunswick in the north ...his county, was returning home ...day's work in usual health on the ...of Thursday the 9th ult. but was ...d (or apparently so,) next morning, ...about 100 rods from his father's ...On the 11th, a Coroner's Inquest ...who pronounced the cause of ...unknown. From this time, the ...observed to discover various signs ...ally returning life, and after the ...ceremonies on the 12th, the coffin ...ened for the view of spectators, ...presented a most unusual appear... ...color had returned to the cheeks ...countenance like that of a person in ...—and large drops of sweat were ...on the forehead! The young ...who refused to have him buried— ...were called and several experi... ...were tried, in the hope of restoring ...spark—all however proved una... ...and after keeping him till Tues... ...19th ult. the body was committed ...grave.

...Rev. Mr. Tenant, of New Jersey, ...years ago, we believe, put on a si... ...appearance, and his friends kept him ...days, delaying, from day to day, ...trial, and making experiments to re... ...resuscitate him. The physician ...failed in his efforts, and entreated the ...friends to allow him to proceed, and finally ...prevailed on them to allow but fifteen minutes ...to elapse in that time he revived, and ...lived many years.—*N. Y. Nat. Advocate.*

...ow to Steep the Seed in Wheat.—Dissolve ...pound of blue stone in as much water ...as will cover four bushels of wheat; let the ...wheat remain in the water 6 or 8 hours— ...then take it out, and put it into a basket, ...where it must remain until sufficiently dry ...to sow, when it may be sowed and plough... ...harrowed under.

...This method has been pursued for ...several years, by Mr. John Bonner and ...Mr. Jones, of Fairfield district, both ...men of respectability, whose state... ...may be relied on, and has complete... ...succeeded in every instance. The for... ...gentleman states, that on one occasion ...he had two pieces of ground adjoining ...each other, with wheat, the one with seed ...prepared agreeable to the method above ...described, and the other without; the former ...when harvested, was found to be entirely ...free from smut, while the latter was great... ...smutted. A pound of blue stone can be ...purchased for fifty cents.—*S. C. State Gaz.*

...Schreiber's Northern Antiquities is to ...be found the following instance of literary ...precocity, which, taking all the circum... ...stances into consideration, is perhaps with... ...out parallel. Hans Sacks was born in Nu... ...remberg in the year 1494; he was taught ...the trade of a shoemaker, and acquired a ...rudimental education, reading and ...writing but being instructed by the mas... ...ters of those days in the praise wor... ...thy of poetry, he at fourteen began the ...study, and continued to make verses and shoes, plays and pumps, boots and books, until the 77th year of his age. At this time he took an inventory of his poetical stock in trade, and found according to his own narrative, that his works filled thirty-two folio volumes, all written with his own hand; and consisted of 4200 mastership songs, 208 comedies, tragedies and farces, some of which extended to seven acts; 1700 fables, tales, and miscellaneous poems; and 73 devotional, military and love songs; making a total of 6048 pieces great and small. Out of these, we are informed, he culled as many as filled three massy folios, which were published in the years 1558–61; and, another edition being called for, he increased this to six volumes folio, by an abridgment of his other works.

Museum of Foreign Lit. &c.

Gold Mines.—We understand, says the Wilmington Sentinel, that a splendid contract has been made with the North Carolina Gold Company by some of our influential citizens at the North. The Gold obtained during the past year exceeded eight hundred thousand dollars in value. The mine is in Cabarrus county, and promises a help to the many dormant resources of our State. *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

There must be an error in at least one cypher, and possibly of two cyphers, in this statement. The error is probably purely typographical, but might do injury were it to pass uncontradicted. Until more accurately advised, we do not hesitate to advise the reading of *eighty thousand* for *eight hundred thousand*, (80,000 for 800,000 —an error easily made) in the above paragraph. We cannot err, we think, in supposing that even our reading of it would exceed the true amount.—*Nat. Int.*

Hayti.—We publish the following paragraph from the Hartford Connecticut Times, and deem, but little commentary necessary. The individuals who were so eager in forwarding emigrants to Hayti, were actuated by the best motives, and we regret that the present appearances indicate a positive disappointment in the results which they expected from their labors. If the account is true, we have not much reason to expect that there will be an increase in the emigration from this quarter, until some exciting cause should operate to induce the government of Hayti to make another liberal, but as events prove, fallacious offer.—*Fed. Gaz.*

From the Hartford Times.

"A communication has been handed us from James Lee, an intelligent and, apparently respectable colored man, who has recently returned from Hayti. After a residence of more than a year on the Island, during which he suffered greatly, he states that he made his escape on the 28th of November last, but was compelled to leave his family behind.

There were, he thinks, two hundred emigrants at the Cape when he left, in a destitute situation, and without any thing upon which to subsist. He, with his family, were for three months on the mountains, at a distance from the Cape, and in all that time he states that he neither tasted nor saw a piece of meat, their only diet consisting of green beans and cabbage boiled, without salt, or any thing to render even that hard fare palatable.

He warns his African brethren to beware of the allurements held out; for that, instead of experiencing kindness and attention, they will be treated with barbarity and cruelty."

It was the wish of Doctor Franklin, we believe, that he might be permitted to visit the world, after the lapse of a century, and "look upon his little America." Not half a century has passed since the wish was uttered, and we believe that the great philosopher would be astonished at the size of his *little* country.

We are not about penning "a puff national," but in looking into an Indiana paper we discover some remarks upon the SHIP YARDS in that State; now what would any man fifty years since have said to a prophecy of "ship yards," in what were then the almost unexplored wilds of the western territory.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Effects of Hot Water on Flowers.—The following fact is deserving of record, as an interesting addition to what has hitherto been discovered on the subject of vegetable physiolgy, and to enable the lover of flowers to prolong for a day the enjoyment of their short lived beauty. Most flowers begin to fade after being kept 24 hours in water: a few may be revived by substituting fresh water: but all (the most fugacious, such as the poppy, and perhaps one or two others excepted) may be completely restored by the use of hot water.—For this purpose place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one-third of the length of the stem, and by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; then cut off the codled ends, and put them into cold water.

Hydrophobia.—When a person has been bit by a dog that is apprehended to be mad, it commonly happens that the dog is killed before one is assured of his condition; and the person bit continues in a cruel uncertainty—M. Petit, an eminent surgeon in France, has discovered an expedient for putting an end to this uneasiness. He rubs the throat, the teeth, and the gums of the dead dog with a piece of meat that has been dressed, taking care that there be no blood to stain it, and then offers it to a living dog. If he refuses it with crying and howling, the dead dog was certainly mad; but, if it be well received and eaten, there is nothing to fear.

The last Providence American contains a long and interesting letter, dated Washinton, Feb. 25. from which we make the following extracts:

President Adams receives his guests with more courtesy and affability than he formerly did. He has overcome something of his stiffness and reserve, and is more easy and social than he was wont to be. Still he is sometimes abstracted from, and, at other times, evidently impatient of his drawing-room duties. He is very nervous; as it would seem from the trembling of his hands and knees. The fact accounts for much of what was considered *agitation* in the delivery of his inaugural speech and of his address to Lafayette. The disease of his eyes has become more apparent than ever. It is, I believe, called the trichiasis, and consists in the involuntary flowing of tears. This appearance has given rise to numberless anecdotes and bon mots. One of the latter I will relate: a gentleman sought an office of Mr. Adams while he was Secretary of State. On leaving the State Office one day, he was asked by a friend, what success he had met with from the Secretary? 'He gave to misery,' replied the disappointed applicant, all he had, a "*tear.*"

Amendment to the Constitution.—Four speakers have already been heard on this subject. Mr. McDuffie's speech was characterized by all his usual force of argument, and energy of manner. Mr. Storrs' reply was most powerful and eloquent. He drove Mr. McD. from every position which he had taken, leaving him not an inch of ground to stand upon. Mr. Archer (the insatiate) followed Mr. Storrs in an elaborate, tedious, metaphysical and ingenious speech, delivered in the most deliberate, dry and uninteresting manner possible. His shaft, on this occasion, sped but twice. I know not that it interrupted the *peace* of gentlemen; I should rather think that it contributed to their *repose*. Mr. Saunders, of N. C. who spoke to-day, delivered his speech to empty chairs, as will be the case with most of the five and thirty speakers who, it is said, are prepared and resolved to follow him. Among those who sought last evening to obtain the floor for Monday, were Mr. Ingersoll, of Con. (a young member of much promise) Mr. Wood, of N. Y. and Mr. Stevenson, of Va. The last was successful. Mr. Everett, of Mass. will speak on this subject. The debate will doubtless occupy many weeks. There is not the most remote probability that the House will accept Mr. McD's plan or any other plan that has been suggested. Each member has a plan of his own. The "*tot homines, tot sententiæ*" applies with strict truth to this subject—you may look out next week for sharp shooting and "keen encounter." The Caucus men, "genus irritabile," have been stung by the poignant sarcasm of Mr. Storrs; Mr. McDuffie is offended at the severe, striking and conclusive refutation of his doctrine of human frailty, corruption, &c. as applied to this subject.—Mr. Cambreleng, "the only spared monument" of the Caucus now remaining in the N. Y. delegation, was irritated at the innocent and good humoured allusion made to himself. He was at first contented to *grin* it off. He was silent for a week. But having, at last, "brought his courage to the sticking point," having tortured his wits and "conned his speech," he has resolved to risk a reply. Accordingly, he last evening announced to the chair this desperate resolution; observing at the same time, by way of excuse for his tardiness, that his colleague "discharged his arrows in the Parthian manner," *et ergo*, "had been absent from the House since the conclusion of his speech." The facts of this statement are denied in the morning papers, on the authority of Mr. Storrs. If Mr. Cambreleng does not come off second best in the encounter, he may thank the good nature of his opponent. The policy of the New England members is to prevent any change in the constitution on this subject. They will have an able champion in Mr. Everett.

Mr. Monroe's Claim.—This gentleman's claim has not been, and, probably, will not be considered this session. His friends complain that his petition has been treated neither with courtesy nor fairness. In the mean time, his situation has become alarmingly embarrassed. Four writs were, not long ago, served upon him in one day. Mr. Jefferson's affairs have reached the same crisis. He has been allowed to dispose of his property by lottery. Mr. Jefferson, in addition to other causes of his embarrassments, became involved in a heavy debt to the bank of the United States as the endorser of the late Wilson Carey Nicholas, who died insolvent.

We are gratified at being able to state, that the Secretary of the Navy has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition, as to be able to visit his office.—He transacted business at the Department yesterday, for the first time for many weeks past. *Nat. Jour.*

Catching a Snake.—In the recent travels of Waterton, who perambulated the thorny forests of South America without either shoes or stockings, a mode of travelling which he earnestly recommends to future travellers, there is the following relation:—"I observed a young coulacanara, about ten feet long, slowly moving onwards. I saw he was not thick enough to break my arm in case he twisted round it. There was not a moment to be lost. I laid hold of his tail with my left hand, one knee being on the ground; with my right I took off my hat, and held it as you would hold a shield for defence. The snake instantly turned and came on at me, with his head about a yard from the ground, as if to ask me what business I had to take liberties with his tail. I let him come hissing and open mouthed within two feet of my face, and then, with all the force I was master of, I drove my fist, shielded with my hat, full in his jaws. He was first stunned and confounded by the blow, and ere he could recover himself, I had seized him by the throat with both hands, in such a position that he could not bite me. I then allowed him to coil himself round my body, and marched off with him as my lawful prize."

Speeches of Mr. Clay.—Messrs. A. G. Hodges and Joseph G. Norwood, of Lexington, Ky. have issued proposals for publishing the speeches of Henry Clay, in Congress, from 1810 to 1824, inclusive.—The book to contain four to five hundred pages, well bound and lettered, with a portrait of Mr. Clay, and to be delivered to subscribers at two dollars.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The Newspaper Press.—A gentleman of Philadelphia has in preparation a work entitled, "A History of the American Newspaper Press." If well managed this will be a source of much amusement, as it is said it will contain the origin, progress and present character of the principal newspapers throughout the United States.—There are a few whose history, if truly written, we should like to read.—*Ibid.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Norfolk, March 11.

The fine, fast sailing Ship Richmond, Captain Crabtree, from London, and 44 days from the Downs, anchored in Hampton Roads on Thursday night last. The Richmond sailed from London on the 20th and from the Downs on the 24th January. Capt. Crabtree has politely furnished us with a London paper of the 17th, and favored us with the perusal of one of 15th January. Some interesting extracts will be found in this day's paper.

Capt. Crabtree informs that the Thames had been frozen up, and was so full of drift ice as to completely obstruct the navigation, for 10 days previous to the sailing of the Richmond.

A series of official documents from St. Petersburg, published in the Berlin Gazette, now attest beyond all question, the resignation of the throne of the Czars by the Grand Duke Constantine and the accession of his brother under the title of Nicholas I.

Several extensive failures have recently taken place at Glasgow, in consequence of the scarcity of money.

From the Quotidienne of the 13th Jan.

PRUSSIA—PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Highly interesting.

"*Berlin, January* 5.

We receive no authentic intelligence except from Warsaw. The Couriers from St. Petersburgh are stopped, as it is said, in the capital of Poland. I know not whether this measure has been adopted by Constantine for the purpose of keeping foreign Governments from learning the melancholy events of the capital; or whether it is to be considered merely as a piece of policy, rendered necessary by the peculiar situation of Poland, and the feelings of its people; but as you know that we have other means of communication with Petersburgh, by the way of Dantzig, Konigsberg, Riga, and Revel, our Government, which is so deeply interested in knowing what is going forward in respect to the succession to the throne of Russia, keeps up a regular communication by that route. Letters of the 26th ult. dated Petersburgh, have been received by our Cabinet. Reports are circulated, but with an air of much mystery, for you must know that our Government Police is exceedingly strict. In the first place, in regard to the news from Warsaw, Constantine has not yet quitted that capital, and nothing has occurred that indicated his intention of going to Petersburgh. That his renunciation was voluntary was generally believed, but from the tardiness he displayed in having his brother proclaimed to the army under his command, one was led to ask whether the act of submission and acknowledgment in respect to the Emperor Nicholas, would not be, in fact, the most formal of all the annunciations of the throne, and whether such a striking example of it would not have expressed his august will better than any written abdication. It is asked, moreover, if Poland is to cease to obey the Emperor of Russia, since nothing has been done there in the name of Nicholas, and if the Russian Polish army, commanded by Constantine, was to be detached from the military forces of that great empire, since the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor has not yet been called for by Constantine, its chief and Vicegerent of the Imperial power in Poland.

"Letters from the interior of Russia, from Mohilow, Smolensk and Novogorod, announce that a certain emotion, or at least a feeling of deep anxiety is manifested in those internal parts, where Russian manners are more distinctly marked, than at Petersburgh, and above all, that the chiefs and the army were objects of dread. You know that besides the garrison of Petersburgh, which consists of 30,000 or 40,000 men, there are about ten armies disposed over the vast territory of Russia. In the neighborhood of Novogorod is cantoned a military column of about 24,000 men; General Sacken commands the army of Witepsk, Smolensk, Mohilow, which is about 40,000 strong. The army of Bessarabria, added to that of Pedolia, reckons more than 100,000, destined to observe Turkey; without counting the military columns of the Ukraine, the Cossacks of the Don, &c. Now you will observe that the Emperor regnant must get his power acknowledged by all these armies, over whom the opinions and feelings of the inhabitants of the interior have always an influence, smaller or greater. In respect to these feelings, all I can say to you is, that they are not favorable to new ideas. There is much more of the genuine Russian at Moscow than at Petersburgh, and Moscow is a civilized city compared with the less important cities which border on the Volga, and even on the Moskwa. In the present situation of affairs, our recollections are involuntarily drawn to the vast empire of Rome under the Cæsars; there is a certain identity in the position of Russia at present. I have just received intelligence directly from Petersburgh, which came through the maritime cities. It is still more doubtful and more uncertain. After long family deliberations on the 24th December, in the evening, the proclamation of the 12th, in the Russian and German languages, was posted up in the forty-two quarters of the city, and read on the quays of the Admiralty, of Basil, at the gate of Catharine the II. and at the foot of the statue of Peter I. Every thing went off quietly: the people, who are almost wholly traders, took little part in the ceremony. On the morning of the 25th, the troops were assembled, under arms, at their respective parades, in the islands formed by the Neva, before the *Hotel des Cadets*. The greater part of the regiments of the Guards took the oath without murmuring, but without enthusiasm: the young guard, and especially the regiments of Lithunia, and the marines refused to take it, shouting, 'Constantine forever.' On this Gen. Miloradowitch, the Governor of St. Petersburgh, who had assisted at all the previous deliberations, surrounded with promptitude the mutinous troops, who kept up a well sustained fire until the artillery was brought against them, for the preparations were the same as in a regular engagement. Gen. Miloradowitch was killed by a man in a frock; two other General Officers were severely wounded. The square was covered with dead and wounded, and so eager was the contest between the combatants—fellow soldiers and fellow citizens, that it might have been looked on as an action with a foreign foe. The accounts of the result of this affair are various.—Some say that the mutineers recognized Nicholas I. as Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland, and that they implored his clemency; that every thing was tranquil in the Imperial Palace; and that a Te Deum had been chaunted by the Priests in the thirty-six Greek Churches of the capital; that the Acts of the Chancery, the Judgments of the Courts and Tribunals are issued in the name of Nicholas. Others say, that far from imploring the clemency of the Sovereign, and submitting to his laws, the mutineers, on the contrary, have entrenched themselves in the Admiralty, and that every thing is in confusion at St. Petersburgh; that such of the guards as remain faithful, encamp round the Palace as round a citadel, and that in a word, the most dreadful disasters are anticipated. I shall not finish this letter without giving you some information touching the army, which is called on to protect the new successor of the Czars.—You know that secret societies have diffused their unhappy influence throughout all degrees, and throughout all countries.—When, in 1813, the students of the Universities of Germany and Prussia joined the ranks of the Allied Armies, affiliated societies were clandestinely formed, which extended themselves through the whole of the armies of the Holy Confederation. The Russian officers, in particular, adopted the principles of this Carbonarism; and in this point the armies of the Czars are perhaps more demoralized than any other. What is to be feared in the midst of these debates about the sovereignty is, that under the cover of an august name, these hidden and perverse associations should gain ground and lead to a civil war, in their attempts at mastery. This is an additional consideration, which, amongst others, must weigh in your deliberations.

"P. S. It is asserted that the Emperor Nicholas, the better to inspire them with devotedness to him, told the Regiments of

his Guards that Constantine had been nominated Generalissimo of the Russians. Letters from Warsaw announce that Constantine had not admitted the Deputation of the Russian Senate which came to pay their homage to him. He had refused to admit several other Deputations which came to congratulate him on his arrival. It is remarked that the despatches from Warsaw were sealed with red, as formerly. Nothing can equal the impatience with which, throughout all Germany, news from Russia is looked for. In the mean time the German papers dare hardly repeat the numerous reports that are in circulation, so much terror is mingled with the general impatience."

New York, March 13.

By the James Cropper and Edward Bonaffe we have Paris dates to the 13th and 14th inclusive; they furnish the particulars of the abdication of Constantine and little else of any interest. We have not space for the official documents relating to that singular and important event, but give the following synopsis of their contents:

The papers published are—

1. A preliminary notice in the Imperial Gazette, dated the 26th ult., asserting the declaration of Constantine, that he would resolutely adhere to his former abdication of the Crown of Russia, and stating the formal accession of Nicholas.

2. A long manifesto from the Emperor, explanatory of his motives for acknowledging Constantine in the first instance, and for subsequently consenting to assume the Crown himself. This manifesto recites the former correspondence between Alexander and Constantine in 1822 and 1823; and the manifesto of the late Emperor founded upon it, bearing date in August of that year, whereby His Imperial Majesty Alexander establishes the succession of his brother Nicholas, to the exclusion of the natural heir.

3. A letter from Constantine to the late Emperor, expressive of his desire to abdicate the right of succession, stating that he "does not lay claim to the spirit, the abilities, or the strength which would be required to exercise the high dignity" attaching eventually to his right of primogeniture, and declaring himself satisfied with private life.

4. Alexander's answer, accepting the above surrender.

5. A manifesto by Alexander, in conformity to the preceding arrangement, settling the crown on Nicholas, but not to be then made public.

6. A letter, dated the 26th of last November, from Constantine to the Empress Mother, referring to his former abdication, and confirming it.

7. And last; a letter from Constantine to "the Emperor Nicholas," of the same date and tenor as the preceding.

Our correspondent at Havre writes: "The Paris Post, just arrived, has brought accounts of the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg to the 29th December, as well to the Russian Minister as to the Minister of the Foreign Department. Nothing, however, had been allowed to transpire of their contents."

The weather had been excessively cold in England. At Liverpool the thermometer on the 5th was as low as 20 degrees above zero.

Mr. Incledon, the vocalist, had experienced a paralytic attack which it was feared would terminate fatally.

Throughout the whole empire, and in the Russian Legations, they continue to take the oath of allegiance to Constantine; he alone is recognized as Emperor. At Odessa, as well as at Bordeaux and Paris, he is proclaimed the legitimate sovereign of all the Russias. The only city in which they have attempted to proclaim another monarch, has been imbrued with blood by a military revolt, which does not appear to have been appeased. What is passing at Moscow and at Warsaw? We are absolutely in the dark. The couriers of Poland are, it is said, stopped by order of the Vice-Roy. All that we know is that in the news of the death of Alexander, General Sacken proclaimed Constantine to the army (of 100,000 men) under his command. It is more than probable that the other corps have followed this example.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 14.—Our Cotton market this week upon the whole has been flat, and prices of all descriptions have declined ¼ per lb.

New York, March 15.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, and an extra from the office of the Patriot, furnish us with the following later intelligence from Europe. The new Emperor is, it appears, quietly established on his throne.

The Cotton market appears again to have fallen.—Much new cotton had arrived, and the Uplands would not bring over 7¾d.

Latest from Europe.—We are indebted to Captain Bussey, of the ship Amethyst, for the London Courier of Jan. 20, eight days later than was received by the Milo. It appears that the Government of Russia was quietly settled under the Emperor Nicholas I., and that there had been no commotions after those of which we have before had an account, on the 26th of December. A number of officers and soldiers were arrested in consequence of the transactions of that day; one account says that the Emperor had pardoned them all. Among the persons arrested, was Prince Troubotzdoi. Gen. Miloradovitsch lost his life in the tumult, but it is said he fell a victim to private vengeance, an individual having taken advantage of the occasion to revenge a private quarrel.

A large number of promotions by the new Emperor are mentioned. All the military colonies between St Petersburgh and Moscow, had taken the oath to the Emperor Nicholas. It is stated that the new Emperor has addressed a circular to the Russian Ambassadors, in which he professes the principles of peace and concord, which were followed by his brother. The directing Senate has ordered that a colossal statue shall be erected to the Emperor Alexander. Lieut. Gen. Tripp was to set out from Brussels immediately, as envoy extraordinary from the King of the Netherlands, to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession.

Several failures took place in London on the 14th January; among which was the house of Hurst, Robinson & Co. booksellers, to the amount of 400,000l. This house had the agency of the Waverly Novels, and was under acceptances on that account alone, of 70,000l.

"*Liverpool, Jan.* 21.—'Cotton is now offered freely, but the *miserable* state of depression prevents any thing being done. 8d. cannot be got for new Uplands. We would advise you to lower your limits *very much*, as we shall have bad times here in Cotton and every thing else.

"A failure of 100,000*l.* took place to day, and very gloomy apprehensions prevail—indeed many think the times are as bad as ever—particularly for all mercantile operations.

CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1826.

Mr. Van Buren submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, upon the question whether the United States shall be represented in the Congress of Panama, the Senate ought to act with open doors; unless it shall appear that the publication of documents, necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations.

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform the Senate whether such objection exists to the publication of the documents communicated by the Executive, or any portion of them; and, if so, to specify the parts, the publication of which would, for that reason, be objectionable.

On the question to agree thereto—

It was determined in the affirmative, yeas 23, nays 20.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ken., Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury.—23.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Barton, Bell, Bouligny, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnston of Lou., Knight, Lloyd, McIlvaine, Marks, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Dyke, Willey.—20.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Rowan, on the 20th inst.: and the same having been modified at the instance of Mr. Woodbury, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the unquestionable right of the Senate to call, in respectful terms, upon the President of the United States, for such information as may be in his possession, and which the Senate deem necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution; and, more especially, the duties resulting from matters which the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to submit to the Senate, for its advice and consent.

Resolved, That the two following resolutions, of the 15th instant, viz: [Here follow Mr. Van Buren's resolutions,]—requested information in the possession of the Executive, and in his possession only, which the Senate deemed important to guide its decision on a subject within the scope of its advising powers, and deeply interesting to the States, and to the People of this Union.

Resolved, That the message of the President, in the following words, viz: "In answer to the two resolutions of the Senate of the 15th instant, marked (Executive,) and which I have received, I state, respectfully, that all the communications from me to the Senate relating to the congress at Panama, have been made, like all other communications upon Executive business, in *confidence*, and most of them in compliance with a resolution of the Senate requesting them confidentially. Believing that the established usage of free confidential communications, between the Executive and the Senate, ought, for the public interest, to be preserved unimpaired, I deem it my indispensible duty to leave to the Senate itself the decision of a question, involving a departure, hitherto, so far as I am informed, without example, from that usage, and upon the motives for which, not being informed of them, I do not feel myself competent to decide"—does not give to the Senate the information requested, "whether the publication of the documents," or any portion of them, communicated by the Executive, as to the mission to Panama, "would be prejudical to existing negotiations."

Resolved, That the Senate has the sole right in all cases to determine what shall be the "rules of its proceedings;" and that the President cannot interfere with the same without violatiug the Constitutional privileges of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Senate has the sole right to determine, what are its existing "rules of proceedings," whether founded on "usage" or positive written regulations—and that the President cannot officially decide what those rules are, or whether any proposed mode of acting is a "departure" from them "without example," or whether it be essential to the "public interest," that some supposed "usage" of the Senate should be "preserved unimpaired."

Resolved, That it is not competent for the President, on a call from the Senate, to decline giving information, whether "the publication of documents necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations," on the ground that he disapproves of the mode of proceeding, which the Senate proposes to follow on the subject, to which those documents relate."

On motion by Mr. Barton, to postpone the same indefinitely, a division of the question was called for.

On the question to postpone indefinitely the first resolution—

It was decided in the affirmative, yeas 24, nays 20.

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston of Lou., Knight, Lloyd, Marks, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Willey—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Findlay, Hayne, Johnson of Ky. Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury.—20.

The question being taken, separately, on each of the other resolutions, they were all indefinitely postponed, by the same vote.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the Senate having, on the 15th day of February, passed the following resolutions:—[Here follow Mr. Van Buren's two resolutions]—To which the President returned the following message in answer, viz:—[Here is recited the message set forth above in the 3d resolution of Mr. Rowan]—

Resolved, That, as the Senate have not been informed by the President, whether the publication of the documents, in relation to the proposed mission to the Congress at Panama, would affect any pending negotiations, it is expedient to proceed to the discussion of that subject with closed doors.

On motion by Mr. King, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted yesterday, by Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Dickerson proposed a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, ending with a resolution "that the discussion upon the proposed mission to Panama, and the confidential communications upon the same, be held with closed doors."

A motion made by Mr. Lloyd to postpone indefinitely the original motion, was negatived, yeas 15, nays 29.

On motion by Mr. White, to amend the proposed amendment, by inserting, "That the Senate cannot, consistently with the duty which it owes to the United States and to itself, proceed to consider the expediency of appointing Ministers to attend the Congress at Panama, until it can receive the information necessary to enable it to determine whether the consideration of that question ought to be with open or closed doors." It was determined in the negative, yeas 13, nays 31.

On the question to strike out the original motion of Mr. Holmes, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 13.

On the question to adopt Mr. Dickerson's substitute, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 27, nays 16.

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Findlay, Harrison, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Ky., Kane, King, Marks, Randolph, Robbins, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, Willey, Williams, Woodbury.—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Branch, Chambers, Chase, Eaton, Edwards, Ellis, Johnston of Lou., Knight, Lloyd, Macon, Mills, Noble, Sanford, Thomas, Vandyke, White.—16.

So it was

Resolved That, although the Senate cannot find, in the answer of the President of the United States to their resolutions of the 15th instant, relative to the proposed misssion to Panama, any distinct information that the publication of the communications, alluded to in said resolutions, would or would not be prejudicial to existing negotiations, they find a strong objection on the part of the President, to the publication of those communications, inasmuch as they were made "in confidence, and most of them in compliance with a resolution of the Senate requesting them confidentially." And, although the Senate have the right to publish communications so made, and to discuss the same with open doors, without the assent of the President, when, in their opinion, the public interest may require such publication and such discussion, they do not think that present circumstances require the exercise of this right, so far as respects a discussion of those confidential communications with open doors.

Friday, Feb. 24.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, that the Senate proceed to consider the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, in relation to the expediency of sending Ministers to the Congress of Panama—it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 32, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, it was ordered that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Monday next.

Monday, March 13.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment, that the Senate cannot advise that it is expedient to send Ministers to Panama, before it shall have received satisfactory information as to the objects of the Congress, the powers to be given to the representatives, &c.

Tuesday, March 14.

Mr. Benton slightly modified his amendment.

Mr. Hayne moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to Friday next.—Negatived, yeas 20, nays 25.

Mr. Reed moved that he be excused from voting—Yeas 32, nays 12.

On the question to agree to Mr. Benton's amendment, it was determined in the negative, yeas 19, nays 24.

A motion was made by Mr. Van Buren to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, in authorizing the President of the United States to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, "Ambassadors, and other public Ministers," authorizes the nomination and appointment to offices of a diplomatic character only, existing by virtue of international laws; and does not authorize the nomination and appointment, (under the name of ministers,) of Representatives to an Assembly of Nations, like the proposed Congress of Panama, who, from the nature of their appointment, must be mere deputies, unknown to the law of Nations, and without diplomatic character or privilege.

Resolved, That the power of forming or entering, (in any manner whatever,) into new political associations, or confederacies, belongs to the People of the United States, in their sovereign character, being one of the powers which, not having been delegated to the Government, is reserved to the States, or People; and that it is not within the Constitutional power of the Federal Government to appoint Deputies or Representatives of any description, to represent the United States in the Congress of Panama, or to participate in the deliberation, or discussion, or recommendation, of acts of that Congress.

Resolved. As the opinion of the Senate, that (waiving the question of Constitutional power,) the appointment of Deputies to the Congress of Panama, by the United States, according to the invitation given, and its conditional acceptance, would be a departure from that wise and settled policy by which the intercourse of the U. States with foreign nations has, hitherto, been regulated, and may endanger the friendly relations which now happily exist between us and the Spanish American States, by creating expectations that engagements will be entered into by us, at that Congress, which the Senate could not ratify, and of which the People of the United States would not approve.

Resolved, That the advantages of the proposed mission to the Congress of Panama, (if attainable) would, in the opinion of the Senate, be better obtained, without such hazard, by the attendance of one of our present ministers near either of the Spanish Governments, authorized to express the interest we feel in their prosperity, and instructed fully to explain, when requested,) the great principles of our policy, but without being a member of that Congress, and without power to commit the U. States, to any stipulated mode of enforcing those principles, in any supposed or possible state of the world.

On the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the negative, yeas 19, nays 24.

On the question to agree to the resolution reported by the committee, in the following words:

Resolved, That it is not expedient, at this time, for the United States to send any Ministers to the Congress of the American nations assembled at Panama,

It was determined in the negative—yeas 19, nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury. -19.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky., Johnson of Lou., Knight, Lloyd, Marks, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Willey—24.

On motion of Mr. Chase, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the further consideration of the message of the President of the 26th December, nominating Rich'd C. Anderson, John Sergeant, and Wm. B. Rochester, to the appointments therein mentioned—Yeas 38, nays 6.

NAYS—Messrs. Eaton, Hayne, Randolph, Rowan, Williams, and Woodbury.

Mr Chandler moved, it being 10 minutes past 12, that the Senate adjourn—Negatived, yeas 15, nays 29.

The Senate proceeded, on motion of Mr. Mills, to consider the nominations made by the President—Yeas 25, nays 19.

On the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Richard C. Anderson?" it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 27, nays 17.

The nomination of Mr. Sergeant was confirmed—Yeas 26, nays 18.

The nomination of Mr. Rochester (as Secretary) was confirmed—Yeas 28, nays 16.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointments of Richard C. Anderson, John Sergeant, and William B. Rochester, agreeably to their nominations respectively.

Mr. Berrien moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed, from the "resolutions of the Senate of the 15th February, and proceedings thereon. Proceedings of the Senate of the 22d, 23d, and 24th February, and of the 13th and 14th of March.

Mr. Bell moved that the Senate adjourn—Negatived, yeas 13, nays 29.

Mr. Berrien's motion was then agreed to—Yeas 37, no nay.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 13.

Mr. Randolph rose to make a motion, which, said he, I hope and believe no one member of this body will dissent from. It is, sir, for printing a most important document of old times, which is not on our files, and which, if not found on the files of the other House, is not in existence, officially, any where. The document I allude to is one, the history of which I gave the other day, in conclave, and which I certainly do not mean now to trouble the Senate with the repetition of—I believe the day, the 9th perhaps of last month, when I anticipated what has come to pass in Russia. Sir, I then said that I spoke from memory, but I have since done what I am not in the habit of doing—I *have* hunted the Journal; I have applied to the Secretary for a copy of the document and he has it not. I at first thought it might have been burnt by the British: for they served us as the Irish insurgents did a Banker, against whom they had a special spite, when they burned all his notes in order to break him—in like manner, they did some of us a very great service. Whenever any thing is wanted, we now can have the answer of old Caleb Balderstone, referring its absence to the fire at Wolf's Crag. I find, in the Journal of the Senate to which I have had recourse, this entry:

"*Friday, January* 23, 1807.

'On motion by Mr. Giles,

'*Ordered*, That Messrs. Giles, Adams and Smith, of Md. be a Committee to inquire whether it is expedient, in the present state of public Affairs, to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.'

'On motion,

'*Ordered* That the message of the President of the United States of the 22d instant, together with the documents therein mentioned, be referred to the same Committee.

'Whereupon,

'Mr. Giles, from the Committee, reported a bill to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus for a limited time, in certain cases; and the rule was by unanimous consent dispensed with, and the bill had three readings, and was amended.

'*Resolved*, That this bill pass as amended; that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be "An act to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus for a limited time, in certain cases"—[*in certain cases*, said Mr. R.—not the cases which the Constitution has declared shall be the cases in which it shall be suspended—I said certain cases—I should have spoken more properly to say in *uncertain cases*—for the *certain* cases are the cases of the Constitution.]

'The Committee also reported the following message to the House of Representatives; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

'*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:*

'The Senate have passed a bill suspending, for three months, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, which they think expedient to communicate to you in confidence, and to request your concurrence therein as speedily as the emergency of the case shall, in your judgment, require.

'On motion,

'*Ordered*, That Mr. Smith, of Md. committee to deliver the message to the Representatives.'

'*Monday, January* 26, 1807.

'Mr. Adams, from the committee, to the bill, entitled "An act to suspend of the writ of habeas corpus, for a certain cases," was correctly engrossed,

'Mr. Smith, of Maryland, reported carried the bill last mentioned, to the representatives for concurrence.'

And now, sir, let us turn to the Representatives—because the ver printed; there is not an it to be found here; it was House of Representatives—and there, there is no office copy world; there are copies credit with any office copy

'*House of Representatives, Monday,*

'A message was received from Mr. Samuel Smith, as follows:

'Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the United States to deliver to dential message in writing. 'The House being cleared of all the members and clerk, Mr. Speaker the following communication, '*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:*

'The Senate have passed a bill three months, the privilege of the corpus, in certain cases, which they ent to communicate to you in confidence, request your concurrence therein, as the emergency of the case shall, in your require.

'Mr. Smith also delivered in the in the said communication, and

'The bill sent from the Senate, suspending for three months the writ of habeas corpus, in certain cases, the first time.

'A motion was made by Mr. Giles, [an old coadjutor of mine, said Mr. R. hesitation in saying at my instance that the House do come to the following

'*Resolved*, That the message communicated to this House, from the Senate States, and the proceedings on the ought not to be kept secret, and that the House be now opened.

'And on the question thereupon,

'It was resolved in the affirmative, nays 3.'

The nays were Josiah Masters, Nathan Williams [two of them I know, of them, I believe, from New York.

'The doors of the House were opened, and the Speaker stated to the bill sent from the Senate having been time, the question would be, shall the second time? Whereupon,

'Opposition being made by a Virginia to the said bill, and debate the question first, conformity to the House] was stated by Mr. Speaker, to

'Shall this bill be rejected?

'And on the question to reject—

'It was resolved in the affirmative, nays 19.'

What is the most remarkable Mr. R. is, that of these nineteen is not one man from the old one man. There were but four the river Ohio and South of the tomac—Let me count them—Eaton, of North-Carolina, Ellis, South Carolina, Thomas Sandford, tucky, and Matthew Walton, of I beg pardon, of Kentucky—the me into the error; I find also Nays on this occasion the name tain Mr. Barnabas Bidwell, who ed the lead in that House in this sion! I find, too, the names of ters, Gurdon S. Mumford, Hezard. And then, sir, in turning Senate Journal, there is not one ther yea nor nay. The only found on the Senate Journal after the following: 'The following received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk: dent—the House of Representatives concur in the bill entitled 'An pend, for three months, the privilege writ of habeas corpus, in certain and he withdrew.' But as the unanimously dispensed with, and had three readings in one day, and ly, it is to be inferred from that reasons which I gave to the Senate the doors were shut, and which choose to give now that they are there was no opposition here. not being able to find any trace of here, it never having been printed er having been on file; the question where is it to be found? In the other if any where—if any where, I say if any where!

That suspension of the writ of corpus was the first oblation which present Executive Magistrate made shrine of power, when he gave up hesion on the desertion of his federal Up to that session he had been an adherent of the federal opposition Jefferson's Administration as a this country! We know by a from St. Helena, but from the of James' River—who was the introduced him into the political who promised and vowed certain his name, which he has not yet we hear that voice proclaiming in wigwam and loudly calling upon come forward—now that he is an years having passed since his the new political font—and re mation, and exonerate his God who stood for him at the baptismal from all further responsibility on count for his political sins. He him to come forward, to get another ser, for that he must take his name paper—that is a phrase which now is much better understood!

[Here follows some remarks relevant to the question, for which not room. Mr. R. concludes—

Sir, I must take leave to express here as every where else in my side, plantation way. The little ment—and I cannot say that I feel highly sir—from a majority to a has never altered my manners, and shall, either in this Legislature or and I shall continue to be the same trust, both at home and abroad, that before. I would therefore repeat

...r. Smith, of Mary... the message to t...

January 26, 18... n the committee, ... An act to suspend ... s corpus, for a lim... correctly engrossed ... aryland, reported, ... nentioned, to the H... urrence.'

let us turn to th... —because the bi... re is not an offi... re; it was car... ntatives—and, ... o office copy o... copies equally ... ffice copy what...

...tives, Monday, Ja... received from th... as follows:

am directed by t... deliver to this H... riting. Whereup... g leared of all pe... erk, Mr. Smith def... ng communication... *...ouse of Representati...* e passed a bill su... privilege of the w... ases, which they ... e to you in confid... rrence therein, a... e case shall, in you...

...elivered in the bil... cation, and then w... m the Senate, ent... e months, the priv... us, in certain case...

...ade by Mr. Phillip H... maine, said Mr. R. ... at my instance] a... ome to the follow in... he message and bi... from the Senate o... ceedings of the Ho... ot secret, and that ... pened.

...stion thereupon, ... in the affirmative...

...iah Masters, David ... o of them I know, ... from New York.] ... House were accor... r stated to the Ho... nate having been ... vould be, shall the ... Whereupon, ... made by a gent... ill, and debate aris... niformity to the ... y Mr. Speaker, to ... rejected?

...ion to reject— ...in the affirmative...

...ost remarkable t... these nineteen ... om the old domi... were but four... d South of the... count them—E... Carolina, Elias ... Thomas Sandfo... ew Walton, of ... Kentucky—the ...; I find also am... asion the name... Bidwell, who ... House in tha... the names of Jo... Mumford, Hen... ir, in turning b... ere is not one ...

The only en... e Journal after... he following me... House of Repre... their Clerk: ... f Representati... entitled 'An ... nths, the privil... rpus, in certa...

But as the r... sed with, and ... in one day, u... red from that ... ave to the Se... ut, and which ... w that they ar... sition here. ... nd any trace o... ng been printed ... n file; the qu... nd? In the oth... ny where, I say...

...of the writ o... st oblation w... Magistrate ma... hen he gave i... on of his federa... he had been a... federal oppo... stration as an... know by a v... ut from the so... ho was the spo... o the political ... owed certain ... has not yet d... proclaiming ... y calling upo... that he is an ... d since his ba... nt—and receiv... ate his God-fa... at the baptism... sponsibility on... cal sins. He ... d, to get anothe... t take his nam... rase which no... rstood!

...ne remarks m... ion, for which ... concludes:—

...eave to expres... e else in my p... . The little ... say that I feel ... majority to a c... ay manners, an... egislature or c... to be the same ... and abroad tha... therefore resp...

...message be sent to the House ...eratives requesting of that House ...ppy of the bill sent to them by ...on Monday the 26th day of Jan... ..., suspending for three months ...se of the writ of habeas corpus ...ases. If it does not come from ...—and I am rather afraid it will ...not believe it has been burnt ei... ...have some very obscure recol... ...my mind of its disappearing off ...hat House long before the war ...ed or there was any fire in the ...don't mean the library fire, but ...—John Bull on that occasion ...lf an Irish Bull; he tried to ...emy the Banker by burning all ...at he could lay his hands on. I ...hat motion sir.

...sident being about to put the ...agreeing to the motion—

...rose merely to suggest that this ...s somewhat of an extraordinary ...d he should be glad to take time ...it. He did not see the motive ...induced the gentleman to make ...and at present he must acknow... ...ould be very unwilling to send a ...of this sort to the House of ...ves.

...ish asked whether it was not re... ...the rules of the Senate, for a re... ...this kind to lie one day.

...air declared such was the rule, ...mediate consideration was ask... ...the mover: and Mr. Randolph ...g its immediate consideration, ...on the table until to-morrow. ...ate then again proceeded to the ...on of Executive business, and ...ith closed doors until 6 o'clock;

...d.

...Tuesday, March 14.

...rnal of yesterday having been ...

...dolph rose, and addressed the ...ly four hours on the subject of ...tion which he submitted yester... ...various topics connected with ...er political incidents in the his... ...country, particularly on the re... ...by Mr. John Quincy Adams) ...elect committee of the Senate, ...the case of John Smith, a Sena... ...hio, charged with being an asso... ...r's conspiracy—which report ...luded by moving to have print... ...se of the Senate, (and withdraw... ...tion that he made yesterday, in ...the bill suspending the privilege ...e of habeas corpus, that bill hav... ...been found.)

...tion to print the report was ne... ...thout a count, and then, (about ...

...nate, on motion of Mr. Seymour, ...the consideration of Executive ...

...Wednesday, March 15.

...wing message was received from ...e of Representatives, by Mr. ...ey Clerk:

...dent: I am directed to announce ...ate, the death of the Honorable ...er Rankin, late a member of the ...Representatives from the State of ..., and that his funeral will take ...morrow, at the hour of 12 o'clock. ...on by Mr. Williams, it was

...That the Senate will attend the funeral ...Christopher Rankin, late a member of ...of Representatives from the State of ...to-morrow at 12 o'clock; and, as a tes... ...respect for the memory of the deceased, ...this morning, and wear crape round ...for thirty days.

...then the Senate adjourned.

...E OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 11.

...rossed bill, for the benefit of the ...for teaching the Deaf and Dumb of ..." was read a third time.

...some debate thereon, the yeas and ...ng been ordered, the bill was ... yeas 120, to nays 43—and sent to ...e for concurrence.

...mphill moved to postpone all the ...f the day preceding the bill for a ...on of stock to the Dismal Swamp ...mpany.

...tion prevailed—ayes 62, noes 48; ...House went into committee of the ...Conflict in the Chair, on that ...

...considerable debate, the bill was ...e engrossed for a third reading ...68 to 54.

Monday, March 13.

...on of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachu... ...was

...That, after the present week, the daily ...e meeting of this House shall be at 11 ...M.

...son, of North Carolina, offered ...ving:

...That the Committee on Indian Affairs be ...inquire into the expediency of making ...ation for the purpose of holding a trea... ...the Cherokee Indians, to extinguish their ...hts within the limits of the State of North ...

...grossed bill "to authorize the sub... ...of stock in the Dismal Swamp ...mpany," was read a third time. ...It was passed, and sent to the Sen... ...for concurrence.

...House then, on motion of Mr. Mc... ...solved itself into a committee of ..., Mr. McLane, of Delaware, in ...on the resolutions for the amend... ...the Constitution.

...Bryan, of North-Carolina, then ad... ...the committee in opposition to that ...on of Mr. McDuffie which propos... ...the Presidential Election from ...se of Representatives; and in fa... ...that which proposes a division of ...ted States into districts.

...as succeeded by Mr. Polk, of Ten... ...nessee, who spoke in support of both the amendments; and concluded his speech about 4 o'clock. When,

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, the committee rose; and then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 14.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, in the Chair, on the motion of Mr. McDuffie to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, then addressed the committee in opposition to both the resolutions. When he had concluded his speech, Mr. Wood, of New York, spoke on the same side of the question, and finished his argument a little after three o'clock; when, on motion of Mr. Isaacks, of Tennessee, the committee rose, and having obtained leave to sit again, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 15.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, rose, and announced to the House the death of the Hon. Christopher Rankin, the Representative from the State of Mississippi.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Owen, the House came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Christopher Rankin, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of the late Christopher Rankin to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangement be appointed, and that the Senate be notified thereof.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The session of the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday, is believed to have been the longest continued sitting since the organization of the government. Fourteen hours and a half, without intermission, the Senate sat on that day. The yeas and nays were probably taken oftener on that day than they ever have been since the existence of the Senate.

The number of members of the Senate present on the final vote was 43. The five deficient votes of the whole number, (which is 48,) are thus accounted for: Mr. McIlvaine attended early in the day, but is not sufficiently recovered from late illness to endure the fatigue of a long sitting: Mr. Tazewell has not yet returned to his seat from his residence: Mr. Reed, present, was excused from voting, having but just taken his seat; and two seats are vacant by the decease of the incumbents—one from South Carolina, the other from Alabama.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Governor of Alabama has appointed Israel Pickens, (a native of this State, lately Governor of Alabama) Senator in Congress, in the place of the late Henry Chambers. Mr. Pickens has gone on to take his seat.

Next Wednesday! Again!

The Drawing of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

Of Pennsylvania will take place in the City of Philadelphia. The following are the Capital Prizes:

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000,

$3,046, 8 of 1,000, 16 of 500, &c.

Price of Tickets $4, Shares in proportion. Gentlemen are informed that the Tickets ordered in this Lottery will be received to-morrow morning.

E. J. HALE.

March 22.

No. 3, FOR MARCH, OF THE

MUSEUM

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Visits to the Haram, by Meerza Ahmed Tubeeb, Visit Fourth, from Blackwood's Magazine. French Romance—Roman Comique de Scarron, from the Retrospective Review. Travels in Western Africa, from the British Critic. On Dilletante Physic, from the London Magazine Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq., from the British Critic. Tasso and his Sister, by Mrs. Hemans, from the Monthly Magazine. The Subaltern, from the Monthly Review. Recollections of Dr. Parr, from the Monthly Magazine. The Poet's Den, by Alaric A. Watts, from Watts's Literary Souvenir. Posthumous Letters of Charles Edwards, Esq., No. 6, from Blackwood's Magazine. The Hebrew Mother, by Mrs. Hemans, from the Amulet. The Poacher, a tale by a Country Curate, from Blackwood's Magazine. Emblems, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, from the Amulet. The Island of Atlantis, by the Rev. G. Croly, from the Forget me Not. Finlayson's Mission to Siam and Cochin China, from the Monthly Review. Matthews's Defence of his Trip to America, from the European Magazine. The Switzer's Wife, from the New Monthly Magazine. Modern Comic Drama, from Blackwood's Magazine. Miscellanous Selections. Literary Intelligence. New British Publications.

CHEAP FAMILY BIBLES,

Just received and for Sale by

WM. E. TROY.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in May next I shall expose to public sale for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following Lands, to satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the year 1824, viz.

850 acres on the waters of Fish Creek, listed by Jesse Parker for Mary Cox.

750 acres on the head of Barbacue Creek, listed by Alex'r Cameron.

JOHN BLACK, Shff.

By CALL. McA. McLEAN, D. S.

March 9, 1826—59 6t

For Sale.

30 BAGS prime Coffee,
Dry Goods, &c.

L. FITZHARRIS.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business is wanted at this Office. March 7.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 22, 1826.

The lost Mail has not yet been found. It is due to the Contractors, Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, to state, that they have spared no trouble or expense to recover it. We yesterday saw Mr. Williams, (the finder of the large Mail,) whom they had employed to search the river for the one still missing. He left Averasborough in a canoe on Sunday afternoon, and arrived here (a distance of 25 miles) yesterday afternoon. He was about to prosecute the search by returning in the same canoe, but with little hope of success. The Raleigh Register states that a gentleman in that city who had forwarded $800 in this mail, has sold his claim, to "more adventurous spirits," for $500. A good speculation—for the seller.

On Saturday morning last we had a considerable frost, which it was at first feared had injured, if not totally destroyed, the fruit and garden vegetables; but we believe little or no injury was sustained. There is now a fair prospect of a very plentiful fruit year.

The Influenza.—We were congratulating ourselves lately, while every other town from which we heard was suffering with this distressing disease, that Fayetteville had escaped; but our felecitation was prematurp, as the *barking* in every quarter, the red eyes and flannel-bound throats of many persons, young and old, male and female, unfortunately testify. There have been no deaths, we believe, but some very severe cases.

We publish, as concisely as possible, the Journal of such of the recent Secret Sessions of the Senate of the U. S. as have been made public. The nomination of Ministers to attend the Congress of Panama, on the part of the U. S. has been confirmed by a small majority, after the failure of every effort that a very able minority could make to defeat the measure. It will be seen that there are many days' proceedings, yet unrevealed. Whether they were all consumed in the consideration of the Panama Question may, we think, be doubted. Besides the ordinary Executive business, the Creek Treaty has probably been under consideration. The confirmation of the nominations will, we doubt not, give general satisfaction, though the people evidently exhibit very little of the excitement which prevailed, and probably yet prevails, at Washington. They think that, as our Ministers are to assist in the deliberations merely, without committing the U. States on any question, not much, either of good or of evil, can result from their attending the Congress.

But the question is not yet definitively settled, it being in the power of the House of Representatives, by refusing an appropriation, to defeat the measure. It is probable, however, that this will not be done, as we think the House will be more favorable to the mission than the Senate. Of course much time will yet elapse before its assent can be obtained, for the opposition, as in the Senate, will contest every inch of ground.

It is worth while to observe how completely the Senate is arrayed in two parties, Administration and Opposition. The latter engrosses nearly all the talent of the body. Benton, Berrien, Cobb, Dickerson, Hayne, Rowan, Tazewell, and White; not to mention Holmes, Macon, Randolph, and Van Buren. The Administration can claim but two members of much distinction—Messrs. Lloyd and Sanford, upon whom, chiefly, we suppose, devolved the support of the Executive recommendation.

Congress.—The National Intelligencer received this morning was accompanied by a Supplement, containing the latest proceedings of Congress. They are uninteresting, except on one point. The long-expected Message of the President on the Panama Mission was received. It is a highly interesting and very able paper, and will go far to remove the objections to the measure. We regret that its arrival just before our paper must go to press compels us to defer its publication till next week. The following are extracts from the latter part of the Message:

"To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting and the principles which may be adjusted and settled by it, as rules of intercourse between the American Nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no *just cause* of umbrage or offence to either—and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the United States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgment of their independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress and Administration of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears. Fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it, only by the right which any foreign State could have, to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties, rather than their fears."

"That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted the Declaration of our Independence; which inspired the preamble of our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negotiated: which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution."

The extraordinary number of ten thousand copies of the message and documents were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Randolph.—This gentleman continues to amuse the public and chafe himself by his odd speeches in the Senate; one of which, but not the last, will be found in this paper. His last speech (four hours long) we have not yet seen reported at length; but, judging by a very brief sketch of it given in the Journal, we should pronounce it the climax of the ludicrous. The chief object of his enmity is the present Executive; but in this speech he lays about him, on all persons and all things, "sparing neither age nor sex." Even the ladies do not escape him. Being fretted at the presence of some of these in the lobby of the Senate, he said they had no business in courts of justice, the halls of legislation, and —pig-pens! If old women be excluded, Virginia will lose her Senator.

An arrival at New York brings Paris papers to the 23d January inclusive. They contain no news. All was quiet in Russia.

All the persons concerned in the late robbery of the mail, two drivers and two other men, are secured. One of the drivers has made a confession. The large sum of money which S. & M. Allen advertised, came safely to hand to the gentleman in this place to whom it was directed.

New York Honesty.—The truth of the remark, that "great cities are great sores upon the body politic," was fully manifested in a recent trial in the Court of Sessions in the city of New York. Two men, master and servant, were brought before the Recorder and Aldermen, charged with using false measures, in the sale and purchase of ashes. The fraud was proven. A witness, Samuel Andrews, swore that he "did not doubt that the ash-men knew their measures [for buying] were too large, as they gave as much for a bushel as they sold it for;" and yet he said he "thought them *honest*"—said the prisoner "had formerly used the honest half bushel, but found he could not get a living by it. He considered him a very honest man, notwithstanding he made use of false measures." The Recorder said, "This is a *petty fraud, certainly a deviation from integrity, but perhaps not greater than is practised every day in mercantile transactions!*" In our old-fashioned State the meaning of words has not yet undergone a change by which an arrant rogue is denominated "a very honest man;" and Heaven preserve us from this "New York fashion." We hope all the "very honest men" among us, who here receive the uncourtly name of *rogues*, will forthwith proceed to New York, in disgust at the injustice and want of taste which give them *such* a title.

DIED,

In Chatham County, on Monday the 13th inst., in the 18th year of her age, Miss Alpha Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter. The death of this amiable and interesting young lady has left a chasm in the society whose delight and ornament she was, which cannot soon be filled. She was loved, and is now mourned, most by those who knew her best.—*Communicated.*

THE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 10 a 10¼. Bacon 7½. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 17 a 21. Corn, 80 a 90. Flour, superfine, $6. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75 a 3. Lime, 2 25 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40.—Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 50 a 60. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6. Tin, ⅓ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 a 1 25. Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Brig Exertion, Hamor, New York.
Schr. Success, Frisbee, Portsmouth.
Schr. Laurel, Chapman, Baltimore.
Schr. Hannah, Kent, Chatham.
Schr. Mevritt, Butler, St. Thomas.
Schr. Rebecca Hyer, Morse, Charleston.
Sloop Niantic, Way, Charleston.
Sloop Union, Edwards, Do.

CLEARED,

Brig Dolphin, Dockindorf, St. Christophers.
Brig Jane, Trott, Barbadoes.
Brig Rotund, Winn, Cayenne.
Brig Corsair, Durrill, Porto Rico.
Brig Cadmus, Perkins, Porto Rico.
Brig Fanny, Barstaio, Jamaica.
Br. Brig Elizabeth, McLain, Grenada.
Br. Brig Atlantic, Bell, Demerara.

Valuable Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday, the 15th April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following valuable property, viz.:

The three story Brick House and Lot on Hay Street, occupied by Jno. M. Dobbin and Angus Taylor, Esqs.

The Lot adjoining the residence of Mr. S. Staiert, fronting on Gillespie and Franklin Streets.

One ditto, fronting on Grove and Cool Spring streets, containing about 6 acres.

One ditto, fronting on the north side of Grove Street near the residence of Jno. D. Eccles, Esq.

One ditto, fronting on Ann and Lamon streets, containing 6 acres.

Three ditto in Campbellton.

1300 acres Land 3½ miles from Town, with a good Two Story Dwelling House and the necessary outhouses thereon.

Terms made known at sale.

HENRY W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

March 21st, 1826.—4t

Miss Bingham's Female School,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MISS BINGHAM announces to her patrons and the public in general, that the next quarter will commence on the 3d April ensuing, and that her entire attention will be devoted to the advancement of her school, in which are taught all the several branches of female education that are taught in any academy. The Instructress of this school is highly gratified in having the concurring testimony of those parents and guardians (from whom she has been favored with the education of their daughters and wards) of the correctness of her teaching and of the proficiency and acquirements of her pupils.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1826.—3t

Lime at Auction.

120 CASKS and Barrels Stone Lime, will be sold at the Auction Store, at 12 o'clock to-morrow noon, in Lots, deliverable at Campbellton. The Casks are in good order.

March 22d, 1826. WILLKINGS & Co.

Whiskey & Rum,

Now Landing from the Steam Boat.

12 bbls. Philadelphia Whiskey
15 bbls. New England Rum.

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs the Public that he has just received (four doors west of the Cape Fear Bank) a large addition to his stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. The following are among those just received.

Cavallo's Philosophy, 2 vols. and plates
Paley's Moral Philosophy. Watts on the Mind
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Southey's Life of the Rev. John Wesley
Family Bibles, with plates, very cheap
School Bibles and Testaments
Pocket Bibles, plain and elegant
Watts' Psalms and Hymns. Scott's Force of Truth
Mosheim's Church History. Faber on the Spirit
Death of Abel Buck's Works, complete
Butler's Analogy of the Christian Religion
Whitefield's Sermons Paley's Theology
Law's serious call to the Unconverted
Life of Scott, 8vo and 12mo. Pilgrim's Progress
Christian's Pattern
Treatise on the Christian Doctrine, by Jno. Milton.

SURGERY, ANATOMY, & MEDICINE.

Wistar's Anatomy Dorsey's Surgery
Bickat's Anatomy Good's Study of Medicine
Thomas's Domestic Medicine Thomas's Practice
Sweedeaur on Syphilis Hunter on the Blood
Abernathy's Surgical Works
Ewell's Medical Companion
Armstrong on Typhus Fever Fordyce on Fever
Bell's Anatomy Thatcher's Dispensatory
Beddingfield's Practice Bateman's Synopsis

LAW.

Adams on Ejectment Phillips' Evidence
Maddock's Chancery Comyn on Contracts
Saunders's Reports Chitty's Pleadings
Chitty's Criminal Law Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Haywood's Manual Potter's Justice
Laws of North Carolina Taylor's Digest

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Smiley's Geography and Atlas Cumming's ditto
Murray's Octavo Grammar Brown's Catechism
Morse's Geography and Atlas, 8vo. 1 vol.
Greek Testament Smiley's Arithmetic
Pike's Arithmetic Key to ditto
Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy. New School Book
Sanford and Merton
New England and other Primers
Copy Plates, large and small Text
Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome
Goldsmith's Animated Nature Tytler's History

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, new edition
Charlotte Temple Falconer's Shipwreck
Life of Curran, by his Son, a very popular work
Byron's Works, complete
Burns' Works, in boards and elegant binding
Sketch of My Friend's Family
Beauties of Shakespeare Johnson's Rasselas
Josephus Hervey's Meditations
Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America
Decision, a Tale, by Mrs. Hofland
Morse's American Revolution, with plates
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, in all the useful and Domestic Arts
Songster's Companion
Songs for Ladies, Lively, Pathetic, and Sentimental
Songs for Gentlemen, Patriotic, Comic, and Descriptive
Scottish Chiefs Beauties of Robertson
Franklin's Life and Essays
Venn's Whole Duty of Man
Plutarch's Lives Life of Colonel Gardiner
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
The Foresters, by the Author of Lights & Shadows
Flowers of Wit Key to Knowledge
Shakespeare Vicar of Wakefield
Gil Blas Perigrine Pickle
Thompson's Seasons
Wreath, containing selections from the best Authors
Hoole's Tasso, or Jerusalem delivered, with plates, a heroic Poem
Moore's Melodies Lady of the Lake
Picture of Philadelphia Mental Improvement
Martyn's Memoirs Phillips' Speeches
Young's Night Thoughts Junius's Letters
Milton's Works Cowper's Poems
Lacon, or many things in few words
Montgomery's Works.

Also,

Black and Red Ink, superior quality, in phials. Sand Boxes, India Rubber, Wafers, Wafer Boxes, Cork and other Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Blotting Paper, Quills, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

A great variety of Excellent

BLANK BOOKS.

Drawing, Letter, Foolscap & Wrapping } PAPER.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1826—49-tf

POETRY.

THE CONJUGAL SECRET.

Ye Wives and ye Husbands, who both wish to see
Your conjugal scenes from all skirmishes free;
n this doth the secret of harmony lie—
Ne'er begin a duet a half note too high.

Ye Ladies, though vext your mild spirits may be,
Yet kindly beware of a keen repartee;
For peace's soft bosom those arrows must hit,
Which doubly are pointed by anger and wit.

Ye Husbands, of argument chiefly beware,
That bane of good humor that frightens the fair,
Where reason's soft tones soon in passion are
drown'd,
And happiness trembles and flies from the sound.

Oh! both have a care of all hasty replies,
On hearing whose discord the bachelor cries,
While snugly he smiles on himself and his cat—
The *sharp* notes of Marriage are worse than the *flat*.

In unison sweet will your voices agree,
While both are maintain'd in the natural key;
Thus love shall beat time with a conjugal kiss,
And your skirmish be only a skirmish of bliss.

SLEEP.

The idea from the Latin.

Gentle handmaid! genial sleep!—
Though like Death's thy dark dominion;
Round me still thy visions keep!
Fan me with thy downy pinion.

Balm of sorrow! cure of strife!
On a couch oblivious lying;
To live, without the care of life!
And die without the pain of dying!

THE PICTURE OF SLANDER.

What mortal, but Slander, that Serpent, hath stung,
Whose teeth are sharp arrows, a razor her tongue?
The poison of asps her livid lip loads,
The rattle of snakes, with the spittle of toads;
Her throat is an open sepulchre; her legs
Sit hatching of vipers and cockatrice eggs;
Her sting is a scorpion's; like a hyena she'll cry;
With the ear of an adder, a basilisk's eye;
The mouth of a monkey, the hug of a bear,
The head of a parrot, the chat of a hare;
The wing of a magpie, the snout of a hog,
The feet of a mole, and the tail of a dog;
Her claw is a tyger's; her forehead is brass,
With the hiss of a goose and the bray of an ass.

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment. ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration *Pen Dente Lite* of William Hodges, deceased, late of this county, at March Term of Cumberland county Court, and does hereby notify all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of the same, and those having any claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.

Cumberland county, N. C. March 10, 1826—58-4t

Further Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of April, at the late residence of William Hodges, deceased, the following Negroes, viz.—Aaron, Sandy, Sam, and Rachel, and all the personal property of said deceased, on a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.

N. B.—I will attend on the 7th April at the late residence of the dec'd. and on the 8th at Mr. James Miller's, Fayetteville, for the purpose of settling and liquidating the accounts of the deceased.

Selling Off,

At the most reduced rates, for
CASH OR CREDIT,

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS,
SHOES, BAGGING, &c.

E. E. LEWIS & CO.

March 8, 1826—57-8t

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 6th day of April next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.

March 7, 1826—58 tm

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Robert H. Taylor & Co. was dissolved on the 1st February by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment to R. H. Taylor; and those to whom they are indebted, will please apply to him for payment, he being fully authorized to settle the above concern.

ROBERT H. TAYLOR,
W. & E. TOWNES.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1826. 58-3t

The Subscriber

WILL continue in business at the Store occupied by the late firm of Robt. H. Taylor & Co, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, which he will sell low for Cash or produce.

ROBT. H. TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1826.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. my negro man FRANK, aged about 28 years, about 6 feet high, stoops a little, and appears stiff in the hips when walking; wore away a long mixed homespun coat, and white or mixed pantaloons. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, or Ten Dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I may get him; I expect that he will try to get into the neighborhood of Chapel Hill, as he is well acquainted there.

JOHN LEWIS.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1825—58tf

☞ The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

36 Hhds. Bright Retailing Molasses.
15 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar.
10 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey.
66 bags Green Coffee. For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 8—57-3t

ALLEN'S OFFICE, 166, Market-st.
Baltimore, 15th Feb. 1826.

Class Number Six.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

ODD and EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the owner of two tickets or shares is sure to get one prize and may obtain three, to be drawn by the Commissioners, *all in one day*, and to take place on the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000	Dollars is	$25,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
15	-	500	-	7,500
50	-	100	-	5,000
100	-	50	-	5,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
550	-	10	-	5,500
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,829 prizes,				160,000
19,171 blanks—40,000 tickets at $4,				160,000

Prizes payable in cash, 60 days after the completion of the lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Tickets will be advanced to 5 dollars on the 24th inst. this gives distant adventurers all the advantage they can ASK.

Tickets, $4 | Quarters, $1
Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50

To be had at

Allen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 166 Market-street,

Where was sold No. 5853 in shares, a capital prize of 30,000, in the *last* State Lottery, and both the capitals in the one immediately previous, No. 11258, $30,000, and 38010, $10,000. Also, sold and paid two great prizes of $100,000 each.

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to.

Address S. & M. ALLEN & Co.
Feb. 25. Baltimore.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40.tf

Valuable Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale. in addition to his former Stock,
50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
500 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.

ALSO,
500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

November 15, 1825—41-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
20 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.
Just received and for sale by

H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Isl. and SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.
100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel. *For sale by*

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,
200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Sqirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Charles Weinedel,
MINIATURE PAINTER.

WILL be in Fayetteville, from the 12th of February until the 12th of March; during which time he will be happy to meet with the encouragement of an enlightened public.

Raleigh, 30th Jan. 1826.—54tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,

By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

HIDES.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TRYAM McFARLAND.

Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,
20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1—56tf

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

The Planter's Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

IS now open (by the proprietor) for the reception of Company. Regular Boarders as well as Travellers will find at this establishment comfortable accommodations, and on moderate terms.

WM. L. McNEILL.

February 7, 1826. 53—8t

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber will receive and forward (free of expense) orders for Tickets in any of the Northern Lotteries, and will pay or exchange prize Tickets. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the state, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC-RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48—tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of all persons who have any wish to suppress vice and improve morality, in detecting a man who, while in my employ, and for some time before while in this vicinity, passed by the name of B. A. STEINBERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark eyes and beard, spare made, and generally carries himself very erect; a foreigner by birth, but whether he is a German or French I am unable to tell as he speaks both languages well—but he has the cast and manners of the latter; he also writes an excellent English hand, and speaks it tolerably well; he is well dressed, all in blue broadcloth, with a velvet collar to his straight coat; I suppose him to be about 30 years of age, very impudent and talkative, when in company with the commonality of men; but quite the reverse when in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some money, a small quantity of virgin gold, a piece of fine blue cloth, 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, but quite thin in flesh, and very much shaved by the traces and collar, a natural trotter, and shod before; also, a saddle and bridle, the saddle about half worn, the stirrups were once plated, but now nearly rubbed off.

This villain made his escape on the night of the 18th inst. and what course he has taken I am unable to say, but suspect he will make for Charleston, South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or Wilmington, N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from either of the places I expect he will make for New York or Philadelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said B. A. Steinberg, and secure him in jail so that I may be enabled to bring him to justice, and by that means may prevent him again from committing such an outrage upon any one who may, through humanity's sake, give him employ; or I will give ten dollars for the delivery of the mare, saddle and bridle, and pay all reasonable charges, or for such information as will enable me to get her again. P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 23, 1826.

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 27th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, had on a tarpauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth short jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped trowsers.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dark mixed northern homespun short jacket, blue striped homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a blue cloth short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their confinement in jail, so that the subscriber may regain them, or ten dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by THOMAS MOULTON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery, Alabama.

August 29, 1825—30tf

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

MANSION HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE,

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of those favors, assuring them that every exertion will be used, and care bestowed, in order to the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are all being new, clean, and large, are well calculated for comfort and health, opening upon a handsome Piazza, presents a fine prospect; superadded to the comforts of ease and retirement, which are to be found in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families, in a pleasant situation, being on one of the most public streets, and is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important business transacted on that street, which is the interest of Country Merchants who may call. It is constantly supplied with pure water, issuing from the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country affords; his Stables shall be attended by a steady, and honest Ostlers. Other attendant upon this Establishment, not excelled in any other Public House in the State.

DILLON

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf

☞ The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, where the Stages that arrive at and depart from Fayetteville, Rooms and Refreshments, are thereon always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

Houses and Lots

BY order of the Assignee of A. New York, will positively be sold at Public Auction, on the 24th day of March next, the following Houses and Lots:

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Hay Street, at present occupied by Mr. Nott, with all the Out Houses, viz. Kitchen, Warehouse, and Stable, all in good repair. The Lot comprises about half an acre, and has a fine Garden, well enclosed. This property is subject to a lease to the present occupant, expiring the 1st Nov. 1826. Conditions—Four hundred dollars cash; for the balance two years credit, with interest from the date, and a mortgage on the property. This House contains eighteen rooms, well finished, and in good repair.

The Two unfinished Two Story BRICK HOUSES and LOTS, on the South side of Hay Street, near Mr. Dobbin's Copper Mill, calculated for Stores. One of the Houses has a Counting Room finished, and, with a little repair, they might both be made desirable Dwelling Houses. Conditions—One third cash, the balance in two and 9 months, with a mortgage on the property.

For further information apply to the subscriber.

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 26, 1826—56 4t

Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Sarah Dubrutz, dec'd. we shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 23d day of March next, a valuable brick building, situated on the west side of Market street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq. and the valuable Tanyard lately occupied by G. Dobbin, Esq. (containing between 2 and 3 acres of land) with all the necessary out houses, work shops, &c. with tools and about fifty cords of excellent bark. Terms—A credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, for approved security, bearing interest from the date, and a mortgage on the property.

JOHN CRUSOE, Jr.
CHAS. B. JONES,

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1826.

Notice.

I AM desirous of selling my commodation paper at a pleasant and healthy place for a family, white or black, having been sickly for 9 years past) on which I now live, below Fayetteville on the stage road to Charleston; it contains 210 Acres or more, with a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Store and Store Room, over a spring in the yard, with all other necessary Out houses, a good Garden, with a Branch running through it, very fertile, in fine order and handsomely enclosed. If the Farm, I am persuaded, will be found as such, I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that though I have lately rated and improved, so convenient to the best Market Town in the State, a good Brick House, a comfortable and healthy residence, yet I am determined on moving to Tennessee, I would sell a part of my Negroes, among them, some of the Northern Breed, Horses and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, and two or three strong plantation Horses, and about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile south of Fayetteville, an elegant healthy situation for a family, commanding a handsome view of Fayetteville. Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself.

SAML. P.

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—49tf

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland County Court the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of John Patterson, deceased, late of this county, therefore hereby notifies all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment to Hugh McLean, who is authorized to receive the same, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, to him, within the time prescribed by law.

DANIEL PATTERSON.

Further Notice.

ON Friday the 31st inst. at the late residence of Patterson, on Raft Swamp, Cumberland county, will be sold, to the highest bidder, the personal property of John Patterson, dec'd. consisting of a variety of Books and Wearing Apparel.

HUGH McLEAN.

March 7, 1826—57-3t

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having finished the new building of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of business, and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—793tf.